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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/982,225	10/18/2001	Robert S. Felton	YOR9-2001-0696-US1	7410
29154	7590	04/16/2007	EXAMINER	
FREDERICK W. GIBB, III Gibb & Rahman, LLC 2568-A RIVA ROAD SUITE 304 ANNAPOLIS, MD 21401			LIVERSEDGE, JENNIFER L	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	3692
SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE		
3 MONTHS	04/16/2007	PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/982,225	FELTON ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Jennifer Liversedge	3692	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 February 2007.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____

Art Unit: 3692

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

This Office Action is responsive to Applicant's amendment and request for continued examination Application 09/982,225 filed on February 23, 2007.

The amendment contains original claims: 2-3, 7, 15-16 and 20.

The amendment contains amended claims: 1, 8 and 14.

The amendment contains previously presented claims: 4-6, 9-13 and 17-19.

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 2/23/2007 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 1-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Pub. No. 2002/0095355 A1 to Walker et al. (further referred to as Walker), and further in view of Official Notice.

Walker discloses a method, computer system, and a program storage device with program instructions for verifying a value of goods on a supplier invoice (pages 1-10), comprising:

Compiling input of supplier invoice data where the data is a value claimed on an import declaration and a payment invoice (page 4, paragraph 50; page 8, paragraph 87),

Where the values are compared (page 8, paragraphs 87-88; page 9, paragraphs 97 and 101; page 10, paragraph 111),

Where users are alerted if discrepancies are found in the values (page 8, paragraphs 87-88; page 9, paragraph 97),

Where a payment is made if the values are not discrepant (page 1, paragraphs 11-14).

Walker discloses where the sampling size equals the total number of all supplier invoices compiled in a data processing system (pages 1-10). Walker does not disclose where the sample size is greater than the sampling size used in the United States Customs Service audits. However, Walker discloses where the steps are performed for all gathered data, and as an audit may include all or less than all of the data, it would be obvious that verifying all of the data as disclosed by Walker discloses where the sample size is greater than the sampling size used in the United States Customs Service audits. It is not possible to verify more data than has been gathered and as Walker verifies all data, this sample size of all invoices is a sample size greater than a sample size used in an audit where some or all of the data is verified.

Walker does not disclose where daily data is compiled into a weekly statistical sample, where a sample size is 30 invoices. However, Examiner takes Official Notice that the technique of statistical sampling is old and well known and would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention for making calculations using the invoice data as disclosed by Walker. Gathering data on a daily basis and generating weekly statistics therefrom would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention. Selecting various sample sizes, such as 30 invoices, would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention. The manipulation of data for statistical purposes can be performed in an infinite array of combinations as the user desires for their purpose of reviewing the gathered data. The selection of sample size can also be determined based on how samples a user deems

necessary in order to represent the population as a whole, the concept of sampling being old and well known.

Response to Arguments

The system, method, and program storage device with program instructions for verifying a value of goods on a supplier invoice as disclosed in the present application teaches a means of performing those steps as are performed by the United States Customs Service. As disclosed in the background on page 2, the United States Customs Service performs audits to verify and compare the value of goods as declared versus the value as actually paid. This is performed under 19 U.S.C. 1509. Suppliers are required to conform and meet the requirements as set forth by the United States Customs Service and an organization to internally mimicking the audit process using old and well known statistical sampling in order to assure compliance with the regulatory authorities makes business sense. The disclosure of the present application teaches on page 2 that internal systems perform such verification at the time of an audit. Accordingly, verifying a value of goods on a supplier invoice through sampling and comparing values on an import declaration and on a payment invoice are admittedly performed by both the United States Customs Service and internally by organizations seeking to comply with government regulations.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

Biederman, David. "Shipper, Audit Thyself". Journal of Commerce. New York: Jan 25, 1999. Biederman discloses agencies monitoring records and performing routine internal audits using CAT Kits, a tool provided on the Customs website to conduct self-assessment audits.

Ahrens, Roger. "Software solutions for global traders". International Business. Rye: May/June 1997. Vol. 10, Iss. 4. Ahrens discloses the automation of regulation forms without having to reenter the same data, where data is shared across document such as invoices and declarations. Data would thereby be verified in that invoices and declarations share data and inconsistent values would not be entered.

"Making the most of an internal audit when Customs comes calling". Journal of Commerce. New York: Dec. 23, 1998. Discloses in performing internal audits such that potential problems can be identified, and where detecting errors in invoice declarations and commercial invoices would be identified. Also disclosed is the fact that importers are responsible for conforming to ensuring that the invoice and declaration match, and where monitoring for errors related to inconsistent values in invoices should be in place to ensure compliance with regulations.

Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to Jennifer Liversedge whose telephone number is 571-272-3167. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday – Friday, 8:30 – 5 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Richard Chilcot can be reached at 571-272-6777. The fax number for the organization where the application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Jennifer Liversedge

Examiner

Art Unit 3692


RICHARD E. CHILCOT, JR.
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER